RDAY, per Year. ILY AND SUNDAY, per Year ILY AND SUNDAY, per Month

PARIS -- Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and loque No. 10, Boulevard des Capuetnes. If our prionds who favor us with manuscrip direction wish to have rejected articles returned. us in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Passing of One Skaffer.

isrepresentation and falsehood are poor weapons in the long run. No aght that was worth the winning was won with them. We have SHAP-VER'S own statement that he embarked on his present career of destruction with no other weapons of any kind or

In the early part of the strike it was very difficult to believe the statements the officials of the Steel company hen they asserted that of all their maployees but fifteen per cent. were ciation. That amounted to 37,000 men. thereabouts, and seemed an insignificant and improbable number when compared with that claimed by SHAPfince he compelled the men to quit, all Shapper's channels of pubhave set forth that 70,000 men had struck. Ve now find from the records of the Amalgamated association itself that only about eight thousand of its

members are on strike. SHAPPER tells his associates of the Amalgamated that he won his first fight with the Steel company, not because of his strength, but because of the company's weakness. That is true. The company was weak enough to believe in SHAPPER's falsehoods and misrepresentations and suffered itself to be coerced accordingly.

Misrepresentation and falsehood poor weapons in the long run. What have they done for SHAFFER and the Amalgamated association? The association is wrecked beyond the possibility of redemption. Its warranty of a contract is outside the reach of derision. It can never again control a corporal's guard in any mill in the United States. t is going into the records of the infamice and the outrages of which honest labor has been the victim. And SRAF-His memory will be carbonized with MARTIN IRONS and EUGENE DEBS.

There is no sufferer in this steel strike that is worth a moment's consideration except labor. The Steel company is bound to be the gainer. The strike at Homestead gave CARNEGIE nine years of peace for himself and his work-What was the result? The men were never before so prosperous in the history of any industry, and as for CAR-NEOIE himself every one knows that he will have to die a rich man in spite of himself. The existing conditions point to twenty years of tranquillity and prosperity for the Steel company, and that prosperity will be shared by the workmen as it was never shared before in the history of the iron industry or any other industry in this country

But that is America: that is the United The welfare of the laborer is as intimately bound up in the welfare of capital as if the two were separate pieces of wax melted together; and the welfare of the country is compounded of both. Only let nature take her course! She will do it, anyhow. All the artificial barriers that tradesunionism can contrive or capital devise are as naught in the long run. Supply and demand, forever and a day, will go hand in hand knowing no obstacles,

no opposition. It is imprudent to bet against the

Why Russia Needs Peace.

The approaching visit of the Czar NICHOLAS II. to France and his presence at a review of 150,000 French troops near Rheims were doubtiess arranged for the purpose of tightening the Franco-Russian alliance. Whether this alliance makes for peace or war, however, is a question that will be answered, not at Paris, but at St. Petersburg, and the answer will depend upon which of two opposed streams of influence becomes lominant at the Russian capital.

It is well known that there is, and has long been, at the Russian Court a military party which proclaims itself the executor of the fictitious will of PETER the Great, and which is inclined to seize every seemingly propitious occasion for extending the Czar's dominions. In calculating the chances of success these advocates of a forward policy pay but little heed to Russia's ability to sustain a protracted struggle. Some fifty years ago this party had acquired ascendancy at St. Petersburg. and found it relatively easy to commit NICHOLAS I. to the disastrous Crimean | by Mr. GEORGE MEREDITH'S latest War. A quarter of a century later, the military party, then personified in IGNATIEFF, was strong enough to force ALEXANDER II. against his will to undertake a new invasion of Turkey, which, but for Roumania's aid, would have ended in catastrophe at Pleyna.

It is the same party which caused the retrocession of the Liao-Tung Penincula by Japan to China, a venturesome act, which must have embroiled the Czar in war with the Mikado could the latter have relied upon the British fleet to counterbalance the naval force of Russia's associates in the demand. France and Germany. Nor is there much doubt that, if the same party could have controlled NICHOLAS II. last war, when British military resources pere severely strained in South Africa. t would have brought about a state of things in Central Asia fraught with

danger to England's Indian Empire. St. Petersburg would spare most of us have to space. to prevail upon the Caar to

shield ABDUR RHAMAN from the co quences of his folly. It may be safely predicted, however, that a contest be-tween England and Russia for the pos-session of India could have but one esult, for the reason that England has

recomparably the longer purse.

This is perfectly clear to M. DE WITTE. the Russian Minister of Finance. It is only, however, his perception of the fundamental conditions of modern warfare, but also his recognition of Russia's domestic necessities that has inspired his resolve to secure for his ountry twenty-five years of peace.

Russia will require for many years to come all the money that she can raise by taxation or by borrowing, to improve her means of internal communication. The Trans-Siberian Railway, if it is to prove of commercial, or even of military, utility, must be relaid from one end to the other. The Manchurian branch is far from being finished. The Siberian and Transcaspian lines still need to be joined by a link a thousand miles in length. The extension of the lines from the Caucasus into north Persia and thence to the Persian Gulf is still in embryo. Then there are the proposed canal schemes respectively con-necting the Black Sea and the Caspian the Black Sea and the Baltic and the Baltic with the White Sea: all of these projects promise great commercial advantages, and all of them are feasible, yet each of them will involve a vast outlay of money.

Enormous, too, will be the cost of stimulating Russian manufactures, which are now in their infancy, but in the development of which M. DE WITTE sees the only remedy for the ominous agricultural situation. How much time he will need to make the remedy effective will be evident when we point out that in Russia, which has a population of 130,000,000, there are at present less than 2,000,000 persons engaged in mining and manufacturing industries, whereas in Germany, with loss than half as many inhabitants, there are 26,000,000 persons so engaged. Even if Russia's manufactures should advance in geometrical progression, she should have some years to wait before she would find hersel abreast of her Continental rivals

Meanwhile the tremendous probler of the readjustment of Russia's agricultural population to the means of subsistence must in some way be solved For a long time famine has been chronic n one part or another of Russia. Not a year passes in which some millions of people are not officially reported to be suffering from a total or partial want of food. The problem grows more urgent every year, for in Russia, notwithstanding an exceptionally high death rate, the population is increasing faster than in any other European coun try. Nevertheless, it is computed that the Russian Empire contains enough fertile soil to support three times the present population. All that is needed s redistribution, but the accomplishment of the task would require incal-

culable sums of money. Not one of the regenerative proce here indicated could be carried out Russia's resources, which, under the most favorable circumstances, need to be carefully husbanded, were to wasted in war. That is why M. DE WITTE and his friends desire to keep the peace as long as possible. It is not only, however, the war party at home that they have to contend with. It is also a question whether Russia's foreign enemies will permit her to enjoy the prolonged tranquillity which for her

The Shepherds of the Weather. The weather ought to behave itself in Wisconsin this week, for it will be under the immediate eye of its directors. In Milwaukee, where the rainmakers are in no great demand, the second annual Convention of Weather Bureau officials will be in session from Tuesday to Thursday, under the general management of Secretary Wilson. The opening address will be made by the President of the convention, WILLIS L. MOORE. The subject has not been disclosed, but we hope that it will be The Effect of Hot Spells Upon the

Forecasting Faculties." Meteorology is rich in fascinating topics, and it is not without reason that the weather remains the great stanle subject of human discourse. A congress of scientific observers of the weather is richer than most other scientific bodies are in themes of wide and living interest. The layman is barred out from too many learned societies, whose proceedings, in these days of swollen specialism, are too often for the elect few only, for half a dozen lonely scholars, and smeared thickly with elaborate jargon. The papers to be read before the Milwaukee convention have an engaging look. The "Chinook Winds," for example, breathing warmly of the Northwest, are grateful airs to the wayfaring man as well as of vast importance to the Northwestern farmer; and the heroic souls that have mastered or been mastered book of verse will be glad of a course in "Fog Studies." Probably the "Higher Meteorology" is beyond us, but a consideration of "Climate and Vegetation," that is, of the influence of oun and rain and temperature and so on upon growth must be full of meat that all of us can digest or try to. A vast subject; and the St. Petersburg Government to exact the education, or what passes for such. of most of us has been too literary and bookish and has left us blind aliens in

the great world of wonder out of doors. A discussion of "Climate and Man." dwelling especially upon climate as a cause and cure of disease, is likely to bring out much impressive fact and a wide range of various and uninteringenious theory from the doctors, and mitted duties. That in each she should to be read with eagerness by the patients | satisfy exacting criticism is not a justiand by those who have strong objec- fiable expectation except where there is tions to becoming patients. In view of the heat and passion of the climate possible the acquirement of peculiar this summer, man has some ground for complaining of climate; and that all work cannot be expected reasonunpitying god may find it money in his ably to discharge the functions of It is equally certain that, even now, pocket to remember that if Climate cook, laundress, chambermaid, table rould the Ameer of Afghanisian be can influence Man, so can Man influence attendant and general houseworker as nduced to make himself Russia's cats. Climate, although to exert that influ-defuly as specialists in each departpaw by investing India, the military ence perceptibly takes more time than ment will perform each a particular

ntion will deal with such matters Study of Meteorol " Meteorology in Schools, Meteorology in Colleges," and " Popu lar Lectures on Meteorology." schools and colleges are pretty well choked with studies already, but, so far as our observation goes, even a superficial knowledge of the commonest facts of meteorology is rare. How many people in New York know the different brands of cloud? Children learn these things if they have a chance, but the knowledge soon disappears. The habit of attentive observation of meteorological conditions and some knowledge of the general facts give interest and diversion; but most of us are every day in a theatre where we don't know the language. Our children discover that we are humbugs out of doors, and they will come to be humbugs themselves. If the popular lectures, the schools and colleges and forecasters will make the cockneys a little less bungling and incompetent in the meteorological exhibit, they will do a good job.

Domestic Servants Again.

ur correspondent of Friday was ight in assuming that THE SUN siders the 'servant-girl question' of enough importance" to justify its serious and prominent discussion. No other phase of the general labor question is more interesting, for it affects more directly the comfort of life of a great body of households than any other.

We also agree with her that the criticism by men of the administration of domestic service by women is unfair and unintelligent Such service is radically different from that with which men have to deal in their management of labor and it brings up a totally distinct problem, growing out of the circumstance that the servants are members of the household actually living under the same roof with the family employing them, and that necessarily there is a wide social gulf between the two, though they are brought into a contact so close. If domestic servants were day laborers dismissed at night to go to their own homes and their own selfdiscipline, there might be a reasonable comparison between masculine and feminine management of the labor problem The women who conduct business establishments, dressmaking or what not have a problem to deal with like that handled by men and they seem to be no less skilful in treating it.

To a large extent, our Southern friends since the abolition of slavery have been driven by habits and rules established by their negro servants to the custom of employing them simply as day laborers. The negroes insist on going at night to their own separate homes. Undoubtedly this custom causes inconvenience to the families employing them but it has its advantages in eliminating one of the most veratious features of the problem of domestic service. It introduces, however, another feature which would provoke exasperation in a North ern mistress. The departing servant carries away with her food for her own family, but as the wages paid are low as compared with ours, due allowance is made in them for such perquisite. which usually, by a sort of tacit understanding, is food enough for four people. result, in the way of provisions carried off, would be about the same, probably, for now the objection to having servants come in by the day is based on the experience that such an abstraction of victuals is likely to happen with them, without any offset in the way of a reduction in wages. Moreover, families are already vexed by the custom, which is so frequent among tradesmen, of giving commissions to servants, tending to their demoralization by tempting them to wilful wastefulness.

Our Southern friends complain very hitterly of this and other features incident to negro service, but, after all, it has its advantages in relieving a mistress of the necessity of dealing with the social problem of joint residence with her servants. It gives the service an independent social life, greatly prized by people of every condition. Girls will endure the severe discipline and accept the smaller wages of factories and shops because when their day's work is done they get their social liberty and escape from the exactions and the

supervision of a taskmaster. Moreover, except in families where there is a sufficient retinue of servants of both serve to permit of the definite and specialized subdivision of allotted duties, the work required of a domestic servant is various and of a wide range and permits of little relaxation inside or outside. In a household with many servants there are more chances of getting an "outing." for when the appointed task of each has been performed the need of the particular service is no longer felt. Such a service, too, is large enough to permit of the satisfaction of the social instinct within the household itself. The servants make up an association of their own, men and women, with an independent life. The most distressful experiences with the problem of domestic service are in families where the servants employed are few, with a large variety of miscellaneous duties.

Our correspondent infers that the cause of the trouble is the inconsiderateness of mistresses in their treatment of maid servants Undoubtedly, there is very much of this, proceeding from ignorance of the reasonable limitations in the ability of a servant to perform a specialization in them which makes expertness in each field. A maid of

Belle Not at all. You bleer the restilly tom

suggests that kindness and sympathy in the mistress can solve the problem by smoothing away its difficulties, we think she goes too far. It is too deep for such s'mtimental treatment, as it arises in the vast mass of households or those where the service is small and of various duties. It is evident from her letter that she is a lady with a large or relatively large retinue of servants, and her point that nice consideration of the limitations and susceptibilities of the limitations and susceptibilities of each within his or her particular sphere of special labor is both sound and creditable to her judgment and sensibility, as the mistress of such a household but "soft words butter no parsnips for servants in families where there i much work to be done and few to do it, where the hours of labor are from early morning until late at night and the monotony of toil is relieved only by 'an afternoon out " on perhaps a single day in a week, and prudence requires the enforcement of the rule that there shall be "no followers." That, gentle lady of the luxurious household, is

very different problem to be tackled. How far away she is from the experience of the great mass of families employing servants is indicated especially in this remark:

"Sometimes the mistress has a hard ques-tion to decide. An epicurean husband, not satisfied with his dinner, will complain that the cook must meet requirements or go. The cook, on the other hand, pleads to stay. She must support her family and it has been hard for her to get a situation. Charity conflicts with good business. What is to be done?

A man great enough to influence life for nineteen hundred and odd years once said that life was more than meat and the body than

The "hard question" mistresses of very moderate establishments have to decide comes not from the pleading of the cook to stay, but from her capriclous determination, often suddenly announced, to leave. Instead of it being "hard for her to get a situation," it is so easy that she is indifferent about keeping the place she has. In other words, the supply of servants proficient in the various duties required in such households and willing to perform them cheerfully and faithfully is much less than the demand. At bottom, the servant-girl trouble is due to a deficient supply. It is easy for a servant, selfdischarged or dismissed for incompetency or what not, to get another place immediately.

ELIZABETH STUART PHRIPS, in her story narrating the direful experiences of a peculiarly just and considerate suburban mistress with a long succession of ignorant or obstreperous houseworkers, brings her to a happy ending of her sorrows in the acquirement of "real treasure" in the shape of an intelligent American woman-who, by the way, reads "THE SUN editorials besides the standard works of our literature, and who regards domestic service in a cultivated family as the most desirable of all employments for a woman who has her living to make. That is beautiful solution of the vexatious problem, but it is in a novel and not in real life that we encounter it. So sensible a conclusion is reached by so few American women of the quality of the fictitious cook that they cannot be considered practically as offering any hope of the needed relief. "Lady helps" have not proved successful either here or in England. Girls will almost starve as teachers rather than accept abunsent the very name.

· A Powerful Sermon

Whoever reads the report of a sermon in denunciation of negro lynching, preached two Sundays ago by the Rev. QUINCY EWING of Greenville in Mississippi, which is printed on another page of this paper, will understand why we give to it to-day so much space and of a single man who saw the crime comprominence, and will be grateful to us for the privilege of its perusal.

Rarely has there been so vigorous and so noble an utterance from the American pulpit as that of this Southern clergyman. It is an example of pulpit eloquence which in form and substance takes rank with the best. It will make the name of the Rev. QUINCY EWING celebrated; and it will be fame in which there will be lasting honor and reverence.

Sermons are not usually a form of literary composition which compels interested attention when put in cold type, but no better reading in THE SUN to-day will be found than is the discourse of the Mississippi pulpit orator.

The annual dinner of the Sanderso Academy at Ashfield last Thursday distinguished by the presence of Prof. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON and of ex-Governor CHAMBERLAIN of South Carolina. Prof. Nonrox, of course, turned the occasion into an anti-imperialist love feast He denounced the Administration and deplored the degeneracy of the nation, ex-claiming "What sin, what folly, what shame are ours!" The former associate of FRANK Moses and others in the carpetbag days of the Prostrate State spoke on Public Morality." Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, too. declared that the Spanish war was righteous, wicked; a touch of hell volun-

tarily given by our rulers." The only variation upon the usual course of a meeting in which the cranks and dyspeptics of Massachusetts participate was turnished by President Hall of Clark University. He was a guest and a speaker; but his patriotic indignation was so profoundly stirred by the remarks of Prof. NORTON and the Hon. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN that he got up and vigorously denounced

Usually the promoters of anti-imperialist love feasts are more careful in the selection of their guests.

Excusable This Weather. TO THE ENITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I should like to know about the mucliare on the two-cent mamps. I use quite a number of them daily and have found that either the mucliage is bad or the weather has in some way affected them. Oan you

What Were Canabrigs? To the Entroy of The SUN Ser. In on ar-ticle under the caption 'Old Reily's White Run-way' in to-day's SUN I see a part of the fugitive's appared mentioned on 'othebries frommen.' I should like to be unlightened as to the purport of this description. A NATIVE OF OSNABSDCK

Frantfermatten. From the Philosophia Record.

suppose she's long and lengty, Jun the THE HANDLING OF BAGGAGE. Tribute to Our American System Checking and Treating Luggage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have been interested in your letters complaining of "baggage smashing," because they revive memories of my youth—alas, too far back in the past! The very term was a coinage of forty or fifty years ago, and letters closely resembling those in TRE SUN were frequent in the newspapers of that day, and the subject was also made the theme of many savage editorials.

At that time, unquestionably, there was justification for the complaints. Our present baggage and express system (the best in the world, I have been wont to regard t) had not yet been established. used to gather about the baggage car or watch the slaughter of our luggage as it was pitched about by muscular ruffians, while we waited for the calling of the numbers of our checks, in order to claim the baggage and then consign it to nercies of ruffianly hackmen. Oh, the niseries of travel in the good old days!

But is it possible that now "baggage smashing" is the terrible grievance your correspondents describe it to be? I have runks which have been all over the Union nany times and all over the world almost during the last twenty years, and they are still in use. I give my checks to an express agent on the train or the boat without the slightest misgiving, and invariably my confidence is justified; trunks turn up at my house or hotel unnashed and undamaged, except, perhaps, in some details of appearance; wear and tear which seems to me unavoidable. In all that time I do not remember to have had a piece of baggage smashed or injured in any considerable way. This reminds me of an experience I had

n travelling on a South Carolina railroad, perhaps fifteen years ago, and I relate it, not because it has any particular pertinency to this discussion, but because it seems to me suggestive and interesting in itself. As I had gone South for the winter, with my family, I was obliged to carry along a good deal of baggage and also a pug dog, which was a highly privileged member of the household and regarded as inseparable from it. Consequently, of course, I had paid out a pretty little sum in fees before I got to my destination, in order to conciliate baggagemen and porters, more especially because of the dog. On my return, while on a train to Charleston, one of the family had occasion to open one of the trunks and I went forward to the baggage car to see if it could be done. After examination I found the trunklying at the bottom of great heap of heavy baggage, and accordingly I told the baggagemaster that was unnecessary to extricate it under the circumstances; but he replied very civilly that he would get it out for the lady, and he proceeded, against my protests, to lift the trunks above it with much labor. was in a quandary. Should I offer him tip, as I had been doing for far lighter services on railroads ever since I left New York? I did make the proffer, and I found that I had insulted a Southern gentleman who had done me a courtesy. I shall never forget the dignity of his refusal of the fee,

What has this to do with "baggage smashng?" Only this, that, necessarily, the rocess of removing the superincumbent baggage was not gentle, though it was expert as performed by this South Carolina gentleman; but it was not actually injurious to any of the baggage. No owner of any uggage in all that pile, I will wager, found is trunk smashed when it was delivered to him: and I was taught a lesson in manners from which proper discrimination to character should have saved me.

So far from accusing the baggageme of railroads and express companies of baggage smashing." I never travel anywhere in this country without finding occasion for satisfaction with the rapidity and expertness of their handling of baggage, so that after the longest journey my luggage comes to me promptly and unscathed. Our system of baggage handling and transfer seems to me so beautiful in its perfection that it is the subject of my favorite boast to foreigners.

I know very well that this is not convincing evidence. The positive testimony mitted outweighs the testimony of a thou sand men who did not see it. Because my baggage is not smashed is no reason for concluding that other people's baggage is unharmed; and apparently your correspondents relate their own actual experiences of smashed trunks. May it not be possibly, that their trunks are of so poor construction that they cannot stand the inevitable wear and tear of transportation? Poor baggage rather than bad baggagemen may be the explanation of their sorrows. Tender usage of baggage in the burry of transfer to and from baggage cars and from steamboats is not to be expected. Trunks should be built for rough isage; yet it seems to me that nowhere is exceeded the trained dexterity with which our baggagemen and expressmen handle heavy luggage. AN OLD TRAVELLER. NEW YORK, Aug. 24.

The "Wicked Bible" and the Klimarnech Burns.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If Me. Ogg has seen two uncut copies of the Kil-marnock Burns in the original boards, that certainly disposes of my statement as to the one sold at auction being the only one known to exist. That was the statement made at the time it was sold and was largely responsible for the high price realized, viz.: £572 5. The copy was bound in blue paper covers, which proves that all the first edition was not bound in boards. Of this I am posiive, for I have had this me copy in

The uncut Burns may eventually parallel the "Wicked Bible" of which Mr. Henry Stevens told us in his "Recollections of Mr. James Lenox." Bibliographers had begun doubt the existence of the so-called "Wicked Bible" till finally one turned up, which was described as unique. Within two or three years six copies were found, which, Mr. stevens says, is the usual fate of unique

The "Wicked Bible" was so called on account of the omission of the word "not" in one of the commandments. It may happen, therefore, that more copies of the Kilmarnock Burns may turn up uncut, as a high for a book widely advertised stimu-GEORGE H. RICHMOND. gtes a search. NEW YORK, Aug. 22.

The Flag F llows the Sun

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. There is certainly very much in the theory of President Dole of Hawall and of Admiral Dewey that the flag follows the sun. New Yorkers were certainly made aware that the greatly appreciated new flags on the General Post Office, this morning, followed THE SUN of yesrday with its plea "The Post Office abould have a Ex PRISONER OF WAR NEW YORK, Aug. 28.

A Constion of Taste.

TO THE ENTOR OF THE SUN SET In speak-ing of yachts, should the article The" be dropped be-love the name of the yacht! here appears to be no obvious grammatical reason for such a rule, yet in the practicing article season for such a rule, yet in Culumbia, Constitution, Shamcook II, without the praceding article season to be affected by the more inductions.

SMOULD THE BOERS SUBMIT?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Yeste day THE SUN contained a communication from Mr. Arthur Webb, in which he under takes to reply to another correspondent of yours, an officer of the British Gov-ernment, who claims that the pro-Boer Americans "are doing much toward prolonging the struggle in South Africa."

My present object is to attempt a reply

to some of the reasons which Mr. Webb gives to prove that Americans are right in

calls the war now carried on by Generals Delarey, De Wet and Botha a "noble cause." In the first place, the so-called Republi of the Transvaal was no republic at all was an oligarchy of a bad form. It denied a fair suffrage and taxed without representation. The English Government under its rights by treaty and suzerainty, objected. The Boers abruptly broke of negotiations and commenced an unjus war by invading British territory in three principal directions. Instead of being peaceful and contented, the Boers are boast ful and warlike. For a quarter of a century they have been buying the most improved guns, both small and large. Par-ticularly since Majuba Hill they have been drilling in artillery under foreign officers. They started this war for the extension of territory and the acquisition of seaports. The Boers' ambitions had led them into a dangerous condition of sectionalism and their rule became a menace to the peaceful development of South Africa. They tried to arrest the laws of economic progress.

development of South Africa. They tried to arrest the laws of economic progress and in doing so established a tyranny. Some attempt has been made by Mr. Webb to compare, on the question of the prolongation of the struggle, &c., the army under Washington during our Revolution, and the scattered commandos now in the field in South Africa. Washington always acted by authority of an organized Government. The Boers now fighting have no Government behind them except what Krüger represents in his exile. Washington was an officer and a gentleman and carried on war according to the rules of civilization, and under similar circumstances would have acted as Gen. Lee did at Appomattox Court House. To com-

stances would have acted as Gen. Lee did at Appomattox Court House. To compare Rrüger favorably with Washington seems to me to be ridiculous. Never were two men more unlike.

Washington's mind was just and nobie. In early life he served as an English officer and was bred in the high art of honorable war. He believed it was wrong to tax without representation. He rebelled more against the unwarranted acts of a reigning King than against his Constitutional prerogatives, more against the laws specially affecting the colonies than against the English system, as the system should have been interpreted.

English system, as the system should have been interpreted.

Krüger's mind is narrow and unjudicial. He believes that war is a system of ambush. Reactionary and medisval, he teaches hatred against the English people; that the uitlander should pay taxes, but practically be denied the right to vote. He, at first, objected to the construction of railways and the working of the mines, but being convinced that there was money in these enterprises he consented. He is now a millionaire many times over. Ho belongs to a past age. He is unable to understand the meaning of progress, the freedom of speech and the creed of liberal thought which characterize the civilization of the present day. He worships the old Hebrew god of battles, and the only civilization he cares for is that which furnishes him with the best military arms of precision.

of precision.

Mr. Webb says that thousands of Americans see in the South African war a "repersion."

In the says that thousands of Americans see in the South African war a "repersion." tition of our own Revolution. In my opinion the British now stand for the principle of representation for which we then fought, and the Boers for the unjust acts of King George.

The "great republic" which this correspondent recommends will only be formed.

after the essential Boer element is suppressed, both by force and the mingling of other peoples. The men who are prolonging the war do not want a true republic. The Boers who trekked to the wild northeast have always looked with district upon any legislation which reserved. trust upon any legislation which recog-nized the rights of inferior races regardmaster. They opposed the instruction of the Hottentot and the slaves in the Christian religion, having a notion that baptism

m some kind of a le The English colonies on the Atlantic scaboard were not left alone to struggle against the Canadian-French in their efforts to make America a French-speaking continent. Great Britain will not now

abandon Natal and Cape Colony to the tender mercies of the Transvaal.

The Boers boasted that they would drive the English into the sea. They appealed to the arbitrament of arms. They have In the name of humanity they should submit. Their present course is worse than a crime; it is a gigantic mistake.

HENRY C. LOCKWOOD.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.

A Certain Condescension in Young Army Officers."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! VOUR ject makes two errors, it appears to me. He errs in holding West Point responsible for the manners of all young army officers when, even before the recent increase, not half of the army officers were from West Point. Since the appointment of the large number of civilians and Volunteers the proportion West Point men in the army is greatly reduced, of course.

And if the very young graduate of West Point is apt possibly to be a little forward at first, does not your correspondent forget at first, does not your correspondent forget that this is not a peculiar characteristic of young graduates of West Point, but that possibly all young graduates—even sweet girl graduates—are so inclined when first out of college?

out of college?

From a long acquaintance with a great many of the graduates of West Point I know that they are uniformly modest and gentlemanly; and I believe that "Civilian" will find most of the swagger in manners of which he complains in the newly-appointed civilian or newly-appointed clusteer officer.

Highland Falls, Aug 22.

HIGHLAND FALLS, Aug. 23. He Dares to Be a Non-Tipper.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I notice in this morning's issue of THE SUN your remarks on the tipping of barbers, and that if they are not tipped watters anyway. They are paid the same as the street sweeper who sweeps the dirt from your door and who looks for no tips, because he is paid to keep the street clean. It would be a nice state of affairs If the sweeper refused to clean your street because

every bit as large a salary as the street sweeper.

I often ask my bookkeeper to do some little things
which are outside of his routine, but I pay him his salary for his time, and I do not know of ar why he should expect extra tips from me for doing them. I go to the barber shop four times a week and if I were to tip the barber who shaves me 10 cents each time I went. I would be simply handing o t . nts a week which I could put to much better advantage than by paying it to a man who is this lasy trade of barber because it is eas; and requires to manual labor.

quires he manual labor.

I have by the the day when a barber or a waiter shall received tip from me—why? because I am not afraid of the barber's stare or the waiter's look. A great many people tip waiters and barbers because they are afraid of receiving a harsh look. Do as I do. If they look at you sharply give it back to then twice as hard. You will then show your superior executive shilly, and command r spect from them in future. assumed to do away with this English system of tipp ng i t is country. "Tip Nobod "should be the peasword. Barbers, waiters, Ac. are paid to do the work assigned them the same as you and I, and if they do not do their work properly, complain to t e pr prietor of the establishment." should be the peasured. Barbers, wallers, are, are paid to do the work assigned them the same as you and I, and if they do not do their work properly, comand I, and I they do not do their work properly, com-plain to t e ps printer of the establishment. When they are discharged from two or three places for their distres exituit treatment, they will become wise and treas every-hody properly. Therefore, readers, make up a resolution to day: Never again to the a barber

CENTRAL PARK WEST, Aug. 21. Think b Chesp. Think I shall go to Europe. The Bur the drugs man you afferd to go to Bur

WEBSTER ON EXPANSION. The People of the States and the Rights

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT RA erring to your notice, in yesterday's Sun of Mr. Sidney Brooks's article on the insular decision, I am moved to ask what it is precisely that those people mean who talk Constitution "following the flag The expression seems ridiculous at best How far behind do they think it follows: What happens in consequence of its fol-lowing? And what did Webster mean when

he said, as you quote, "The Constitution is extended over the United States and over

nothing else. It cannot be extended over

anything except over the old States and the new States that shall come in bereafte when they do come in ' Of course no one knew better than the Defender of the Constitution" that the methods by which the Republic acquired and governed "territories and other property" were strictly Constitutional They were acquired by virtue of the treaty-making power conferred by the Constitution upor the President and the Senate, and they were governed by virtue of the Constitu tional provision in which the people re serve to themselves, acting thre Congress, the right to govern them. And he knew that "We, the People of the United States," who made that Constitution, were the people of the several States which were united, and no one else; there was no one else at that time. The people of the United States did not then own even the seat o their own Government, but were actually dependent upon the hospitality of the people

move the earth." When, by cessions of the people of Mary land and Virginia, respectively, they be came possessed of the District of Columbia the Constitutional provision above alluder to took effect, and from that day to this more than a century— the people of that District, and of all other extra-State territory of the United States, have had the political rights and privileges which the people of the States, acting through their Congress, have seen fit to give them, and

of a State for a foothold from which

does not extend over them, they who are governed by Congress under the Constitu-tion? Certainly not. What is meant is simply that the right to "run" the Governsimply that the right to "run" the Government of the United States is reserved by the Constitution to the people of the "States" themselves, and is not conferred upon the extra-State people of the Republic until the people of the "States" see fit to do so.

This is why the extra-State people are called serfs, slaves, and such other pet names as the seething brains of anti-imperialists can invent; and perhaps the antis" may be excusable in this, as their antis" may be excusable in this, as their

"antis" may be excusable in this, as their excited mental processes may enable them to believe it; but when they say it is a "new departure," "un-American," "unconstitutional," &c., they simply—well, how would you word it?

rely, there could be found some better title for the citizens of the Republic who are not also citizens of a State, than the insula spat at them by the "wisest fools" in Massa-

GARNERVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 22.

The Devil and the Bible

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE! I am rprised that the Mississippi Episcopi clergyman cannot find evidence of a persona devil in the Scriptures. Evidently he did not search the Scriptures" very thoroughly

A person is an individual of a reasonable nature, having mind and free will, and by these two powers the person knows what he is doing and is the master of his actionsin a word, the individual knows whether he is doing good or bad.

Applying this to the devil we find him under the form of a serpent lying to and deceiving our mother Eve, and he appears to have kept in the business ever since. Under the name of a bad angel you will find

him in Psalms. I xvii., 49. Proverbs, viii., 11; th n in the New Testament Christ speaks of bad angels as being united with the demon (Matthew xxv., 41). St. Paul speaks of bad angels (I. Corinthians, vi., 8) and especially of the "angel of Satan" who tormented him (II. Corinthians, xii., 7). Three times Peter writes about them (I. Peter, iii., 22 and II. Peter, ii., 4 and again II. Peter, iii., 1, 1, Jude also writes of the angels who fell. Then comes the beloved disciple, St. John, in his wonderful Revelation, where five times he writes of the bad angels, especially about the dragon who fights against the good people in this world. him in Psalms, l xvii., 49. Proverbs, vii., 11

the dragon who fights against the good people in this world.

Again, under the name of Satan, fifteen times is the devil mentioned in the Old Testament and thirty-four times in the New Testament. The word demon is found forty-two times in the Old Testament and seventy-two times may be seen in the New Testament.

If I were to give even the texts where these words may be found it would make more han half a column of The Sun. In all these passages of the Bible the devil or devils are described as doing evil, deceiving men and leading them into all kinds of badness, or we are warned against them and are told to look out for their leader, whom we call the devil, ho is a person doing evil.

Yet a clergyman tells us that he cannot find any personal devil in the Bible. I am afraid the good man will have to go back again to the Good Book and make a more careful examination. After the being of God and examination After the being of God and Creation, there is nothing taught more strongly and repeated so often as the devil and his works.

JAMES L. MEAGHER.

nd his works. New York, Aug. 22.

Our Great College Population

From the Scientific American.

To-day there are 629 universities and colleges and
43 schools of technology in the United States. The
total value of the property possessed by institutions
for higher education amounts to \$342,868,361, a gain
of about \$31,000,000 over the amount for the preceding year. The endowment fund amounts to \$ 34 120,590. The total income for the year, excluding benefactions, amounted to \$27,739,154. The value of gifts and bequests during the year 1805 1809 amounted to \$21,925,436. Some \$2,560 is invested for each student who is now enjoying the advantages of any of the institutions of learning.

Classical courses claim by far the greater number
of students—35,508 students out of the 147,164 while 21,860 were taking the general culture courses

9.858 general science courses, 2,393 instruction in agriculture, 4,376 in mechanical engineering, 2.85 in civil engineering, and 2,320 in electrical engineering; 1,032 students were studying mining engineering, 627 architecture, 9,501 pedagogy, and 6,608 were taking business courses.

The number of degrees conferred during the year for work done was 15,087—10,794 on men and 4,205 on women. Thirty-eight different varieties of de-grees were conferred, and in some cases only one candidate received a degree, musical doctor, for ex-

ample. Seven hundred and thirty-five honorat degrees were conferred.

In 1872 the number of students to each 1,000,000

of population was \$73; in 1880 it had increased to 770, in 1890 to 850, in 1893 to 1 037, while in 1899 the number was 1,196.

From the Charleston Evening it is very clear that Tillman is not

with his undertaking to dispose of Milas first tried batting his colleague to resign a issue at once, and he had his fish hooks tunately, McLaurin, when he felt the bar , managed wriggle off. Then Tillman set out to debat should include an indersement contained in the fear should include an indersement contained in the fear sas City platform. Of course, McLaurin couldn't lake such a pledge, but neither would some others whom Tillman wants to keep in the ring. So Tillman next tried to push McLaurin out by resolution of the Exe-utive Committee of the party, and he finds this ha-had a bad effect and can't be worked advantageous); Then came the political meetings at which it was hoped to make a snow of overwhitming force against McLaurin. The plan failed because McLaurin keps away and the crowds wouldn't gather to hear the other.

Acress the Poker Table From the Baltimo . World. Librain He dun held foh acea. Lastus Wot did you hold? Librain Mah breff:

Her Average. "Dire is a very pretty girl, but don't you think for the seaside that she is overdressed?" "Not on the average, dike weers her betters such